HONICIDES IN NEW YORK.

A Day's Work at the Coroners' Office.

THE NEGRO POISONING CASE.

Two Men Fatally Injured by Women ... The Juvenile Homicide ... The Case of Mrs. Smith.

A NEGRO POISONER.

The Inquest on the Body of the Negress Mrs Brown-Arsenic Found in the System-The Poison Administered in Sugar-Her Husband

After several postponements the case of Mrs. Saran N. Brown, the colored woman, late of 78 Sullivan street, whose death resulted from the effects of poison taken accidentally or by design, was yesterday continued before Coroner Flynn, at his office in the City Hall. Below will be found the most important portions of the evidence elected and the verdict of the jury.

Daniel W. Hooker, colored, of 78 Sullivan street, deposed to seeing deceased after she was taken slok;

she said she had made and eaten some peach rolls, and had eaten nothing else to make her sick; wit-ness saked her if she had eaten anything on the rolls, and she said nothing but some sugar, that was on her bureau; asked her if she thought standing on her bureau; asked her if she thought there was anything wrong with the sugar and she said she thought not; she said she had used it on Friday in tea for berseif and Mr. Brown; she had some vomiting and purging, which continued for some time; she seeming to be in great pain; she asked for ice water, which the witness refused to give; saw her the following (Monday) morning, when she till felt very bad indeed; she then asked for more her; he asked her again about the sugar she used then made up her mind to have a doctor for the arst time; we sent for Dr. Cook, of Spring street, who came and prescribed for her, and subsequently Dr. Weeks was called in; Dr. Cook took some of the sugar to analyze; was all right and there was nothing the matter with it; ruors then got circulated that something was wrong in the matter; on Tuesday I thought Mr. Brown acted very strangely; he was at the house on Friday before she was taken sick; he left on Saturday morning and returned the same afternoon, remaining but a short time, and left the house again; did not see him again till the Tuesday following, and remained till Wednesday morning; then left and returned the following Saturday, and that night went to States Island, where he was employed; the doctor said he ought not to go away, as his wife could not live; he said that he must go to work, as there was no one to

could not live; he said that he must go to his work, as there was no one to take his piace; she died at haif-past tweive o'clock Sunday night; he returned on Monday and remained till after the funeral on Wednesday, and he did not return to the house again; I have known Mr. Brown and his wife for three years; they had a misunder-manding about a woman living on Staten Island; he was arrested down there; I heard that he said it his wife had him arrested for taking away some of the furniture from the house he would murder her; I heard him tell Mrs. Taylor, the landlady, or myseli; that is all it know personally about the matter. Margaret Taylor, a good looking and intelligent colored woman, living at 76 Sullivan street, deposed to having known the deceased for fifteen years or more; Brown and his wife boarded with me for two or three years; they lived happily up to the ist of January last, when they had trouble about another woman to wnom he was paying attention; he took some furniture iron my house and told me that he did not intend living with his wife any more; he visited the house aiterwards, two or three times a week after that; she talked of having him arrested for taking away the furniture, and I heard him say if she did he would take her life; that there would be no more Mrs. Brown; she was taken sick on the 25th of July; the Friday previous to her being taken sick she was down to Staten Island and tiety came home together; he was at home a sbort time on Saturday; but his wife was absent at her place of service in Fourteenth street; after being taken sick she sent for me, and I sent her some Jamaica and ginger, and on going up stairs afterwards I found her vointing and purging; she said she had been eating notaing except a peace dumpling with some sugar on it; I told her I thought there must be something the matter with the dumpling and knew the besugar, and took it down stairs by request of the doctor.

Henry E. Thomas, colored, No. 76 Sullivan street, says deceased was taken sick on Sunday, and she suds t

ing peach dumpling; the witness knows nothing about the sugar spoken of; I knew there was a bad feeling between Brown and his wife.

Charles Rextrainer said that after the funeral he had a taik with the prisoner about the white sugar; he said it had been in the house a long time; I told him I had some sugar in the bag and used it; and he replied, "You say you used that sugar, and it did not make you sack;" he then changed the subject, and said he had taken the intrinse down Broadway to get repaired, after which he again referred to the sugar, saying, "So you say you used that sugar, and it did not make you sick;" heldid not say that there was poison in the sugar, or that he had poisoned his wife.

Stephen Cook, M. D., deposed that he was called to see deceased Monday, July 26; she was then vomiting and purging; next saw her July 31; she was then much reduced and melined to sleep; sie died August 7; there was something strange about her case, and I was not satisfied about it; Mrs. Taylor suggested that deceased had been poisoned; after death I gave a certificate of death from Bright's disease of the kidneys; two weeks later two of her relatives called on me and communicated some facts which induced me to suspect that she had been poisoned, and I referred the case to the Coroner.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Below will be found a copy of the analysis in the

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Below will be found a copy of the analysis in the case of Mrs. Brown, made by Professor H. Ende-

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Previously to this examination some tests had been made with a sample of sugar used by deceased a short time before the fell site, the sugar to Dr. E. Harris, Santiary Superintendent of the floard of Health, on the lith uit, which, on the same date, was burning to the Corper; for the question arose whether the deceased side from the effects of arzente; the corpse was disnitered in my presence; I received for analysis till successful and superintendent of the the deceased side from the effects of arzente; the corpse was disnitered in my presence; I received for analysis till successful and superintendent of the the superintendent of the same side of the same sid

preces, and are rively has occur tessed with chemicals in the
manner also e mentioned, there was arenie found, but only
in small quantity.

For his examination about one-third of the liver and onehalf of the kidneys were used, the taster cut from the
remainder, so as to represent as a range sample, the exmanner, so as to represent as a range sample, the exmanner of the kidneys were used, the taster cut from the
remainder, so as to represent as a range sample, the experiod of the kidneys were used, the taster of the comanner of the control of the control of the control
found here was large; I obtained five sreenic
mirrors, besides a number of arrenie spots on
porcelain. The preparations exhibited are three arrenie
mirrors, one arrenious acid, obtained from one mirror sulphate
of arsenie; three dishes containing arsenic spots. The result of this investigation shows that the parts of the deceased
examined by me contained an amount of arsenic, in my opinon is sufficient to cause death, and that the period from the
time arsenic was administered to her to the time of her death
was sufficient to cause death, and that the period from the
time arsenic was administered to her to the time of her death
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time arsenic was administered to her to the time of her death
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time arsenic was administered to her to the time of her death
of the blood.

This closed the case, and after a few remarks from

was sufficient to allow the arsenic to pass into the circulation of the blood.

This closed the case, and after a few remarks from the Coroner it was submitted to the jury, who, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following:—

"That the deceased came to her death by poisoning with arsenic, which had been mixed with the sugar she had used, on the 2d day of August, 1808, and we consider that her husband, George Brown, was an accessory to the act."

The prisoner is twenty-three years of age, a native of Port an Frince, lives on Staten Island and is a watter by occupation.

In relation to the charge against him Brown, in his examination, said:—"I am innocent of the offence: I had no idea of doing anything of the kind." He was then committed to await the action of, the Grand Jury. Brown, who is a very respectable appearing man, has been a watter in the employ

of Mr. R. Bainbridge Smith, a lawyer, living on

A MAN KICKED TO DEATH.

A Woman Arrested on Suspicion. On the evening of the 2d inst. Margaret Anderson and Mary Rigby, living in the upper part of the tenement house No. 10 Roosevelt street, had an alter-cation, which calminated in a rough and tumble fight. During the progress of the quarrel John Hickey, a shoemaker, living on the top floor, inter

Hickey, a shoemaker, living on the top floor, interfered to separate them, when Margaret Anderson, who had an old grudge against him, caught him by the hair of the head and kicked him once in the lower part of the abdomen in a violent manner. On Saturday evening Hickey, on returning from his work, complained of some pain in the abdomen, and continued to grow worse till Toesday afternoon, when the matter for the first time was reported to Captain Allaire, of the Fourth precinct.

Officer Mahoney was detailed to make an investigation, and on visiting the bedsude of Hickey found him in an apparently dying condition from rupture of the bladder. Ambulance was immediately procured and the sufferer conveyed to Bellevus Hospital, where he lingered till ten o'clock P. M., when death ensued. Before going to the hospital, however, Mrs. Anderson was confronted with the dying man, who identified her as the woman who had kicked him as stated. She was accordingly taken in custody by officer Mahoney and detained to await the result of an investigation.

Dr. Joseph Cushman will make a post-mortem examination of the body, after which an inquisition will be held before Ceroner Schirmer. It is stated that there are two or three witnesses to the kicking of deceased.

A JUVENILE HOMICIDE.

A Little Girl Killed by Lieing Pushed Off a

Ocroner Schirmer was yesterday called to hold an inquest at No. 431 West Thirty-ninth street on the body of Theresa Braunig, a little girl three and a ries. The evidence showed that on Monday evening last the deceased and Louis Ulrich, a lad eight years of age, were standing on the front steps of the premises, when Louis told his companion to go away, and she refusing to do so, he gave her a push. She fell down two steps, and, falling on her head, injured herself severely. Thereas, however, jumped up and, going into the house, reported the occurrence to her mother. The girl was subsequently seized with convulsions and continued to grow worse till Thesday evening, when death ensued.

The principal witness to the occurrence was Charles Gabber, a boy only five years of age, and his testimony was taken. Dr. Cushman made a postmortem examination of the body of deceased, and was of the opinion that convuisions consequent upon the injuries received caused death.

The jury accordingly rendered a verdict against the boy Ulrich, and he having been arrested, the Coroner committed him to the Tombe for further action by the proper authorities. It is not alleged that the boy intended taking the life of deceased. ries. The evidence showed that on Monday evening

THE FRIEDLANDER CASE.

One of the Assailants Arrested-Post Mortem

Examination.

Mr. Joseph Friedlander, late of No. 209 Third street, who was beaten with a whip and also with the cover of a milk can, as already reported in the the cover of a milk can, as already reported in the Herald, has since died from the effects of his injuries. Mrs. Altopher, one of the parties concerned in the assault on the deceased, has been arrested and committed to prison to await the result of an investigation. Captain Dickson, of the Eleventh precinct, is in search of a maie accomplice of Mrs. Altopher, who declined to give his name. Below will be found a report of the post mortem examination made of the body by Drs. Shine and Finnell:—William Shine, M. D., being sworn, says:—I have made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased (Jacob Friedlander), at 209 Third street on the sth day of September, with Dr. Thomas C. Finnell; we found externally on the top of the head a cicatrix of a wound; on examining the calvorium a large quantity of extravasated blood was found on the surface of the right hemisphere of the brain, which caused compression; in my opinion death was caused by compression of the brain from extravasation of blood, the result of external injuries.

Coroner Flynn has the case in charge and will hold an inquest over the remains to-morrow, at the Coroners' Office, City Hall. There is quite an intense excetement among the citizens living in the immediate vicinity of the occurrence. Several persons who witnessed the assault will be examined before the jury. HERALD, has since died from the effects of his in

THE DEATH OF MRS. SMITH.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the Morgue over the remains of Mrs. Margaret Smith, who died at No. 343 East Twenty-seventh street under somewhat suspicious circumstances, as heretofore reported in the HERALD. Deputy Coro ner
Cushman made a post-mortem examination of the
body, which showed that congestion of the brain
was the cause of death, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Michael Smith, the husband, was,
therefore, discharged from custody.

DRSEQUIES OF FERDINAND PALMO.

The funeral of the late Ferdinand Palmo took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 113 East Eleventh street. It was a very unostentatious affair, and, to the disgrace be it said of the many persons now living who had received many substantial benefits from the old manager when he was in power and fame, there was a very meagre attendance. Not a single prominent representative of any musical or theatrical society was present to pay the last honor to the dead. Signor Secchi de Casali, president of the Italian Society, Signor Glovani, the vice president, and a few of the members of the society being the only well known Italians in the city who came to accompany the funeral procession. city who came to accompany the funeral procession. It was a sad and solemn sight withal, the coffin, with its shrouded dead, in a little back room of the house, with a half dozen persons seated on solas along the wail awaiting the arrival of the undertaker. There was no weeping; for the old man had been preceded in his last journey by all whom he had loved, and it was left for strange hands to close his eyes and bear him away to the tomb. The body was laid out in a handsome rosewood coffin, and a silver pinte on the lid bore the following inscription:—

DIED 5TH SEPT., 1862, AGED 84 YEARS, 8 MONTHS AND 4 DAYS.

A little after two o'clock the mournful cortege, consisting of four or five carriages besides the hearse, without mourners, left for Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were interred. There were no religious services held at the house previous to the removal of the corpse, but an Ediscopal clergyman accompanied the cortege to the cemetery, where the burial service according the Episcopal ritual was performed.

THE WHISKEY PRODUCT-IMPORTANT REVENUE STATEMENT.

Excess for the years 1868-'69...

Number of gallons on which tax was paid, produced from July 20, 1868, to June 30, 1869 (eleven menths).

Number of gallons produced after July 20, 1868, in warehouse July 1, 1869... . 51,062,684

Excess for the year 1868-9..... 39,787,226

Exported during fiscal year 1867-8 4,227, 101
Tax paid on. 6,709,546
Produced during year and in warehouse
July 1, 1868. 5,459,704 Total accounted for 1867-8...... 16,396,351

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Bounty Fraud. Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. N. B. Latson.—The defendant in this case was charged with defrauding a soldie in this case was charged with defrauding a soldier out of \$100 bounty. By the consent of the District Attorney he was discharged on paying the amount of the alleged defalcation. From the evidence set forth it appeared that the defendant and his partner had disagreed; that a receiver was subsequently appointed over the property, and moreover that the defendant had never denied the claim in question, but had merely declined payment pending the receivership. He had since raised the money by ioan. He was consequently ordered to be discharged.

The Weighmaster Defalcation.

The United States vs. Frank Webb.—The defendant in this case, who was foreman for General Egan.

ant in this case, who was foreman for General Egan, and gave evidence in the examination of the charge against the latter, was brought before the Commissioner for complicity in the frauds complained of. The case was adjourned till October 7, and the accused gave bail in \$5,000.

Violation of the Stamp Law.

The United States vs. Geo. H. Felton.—The defend-

ant, carrying on business at 181 Broadway, was taken into custody on a charge of selling cigars that had not been properly stamped according to law. He was held under ball for examination on Thurs-

Another Counterfelt Case. The United States vs. Frederick Kais Viebig preferred a charge against the defendant for having attempted to pass a counterfeit Treasury note of the denomination of ten dollars, with intent to de-fraud. The accused was arrested and held under bail in the sum of \$600.

The Charge Against Ex-Collector Shook.
The United States vs. Sheridan Shook and Others J. F. Cleveland, assessor, who made the amdavit against the defendant and others, charging them against the defendant and others, charging them with defrauding the government and embezziement, appeared yesterday afternoon before Assistant District Attorney Jackson and stated that he did not intend to charge shook with the frauds complained of. The charge spears to be that in August, 1867, H. B. Matteson received a check from J. B. Alexander & Co., in payment of taxes for that year. J. P. Abrahams, the assistant assessor, made the assessment, which was not, however, returned to the collector. Matteson put the money in bank and received credit for it on his own book, but the firm was not credited with the amount on the tax books. Two weeks ago Mr. Cleveland reassessed them for the taxes of the year 1867, when the fraud was discovered.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions Rendered. . By Judge Clerke. Weston et al. vs. Beck, &c .- Motion granted. Mary B. Paddock vs. William K. Paddock.—Re-

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Notorious Sneak Thieves and a Noted Deed

for Forgery and False Pretences.

Before Gunning S. Beaford, Jr., City Judge. Assistant District Attorney Hutchings appeared in court yesterday as prosecuting officer, and disposed of a large calendar of cases before the hour of adjournment. A new panel of petty jurors was called, and, as usual, but a small proportion of them answered to their names. Those only who had legal easons for not serving were excused by the City

to an attempt at grand larceny and was remanded to furnish proof of good character, was brought up for sentence. His counsel said he was so much oc-cupied that he had no time to see geniemen respect-ing the good character of his client, but he was sai-isted to rely upon the statement of the complain

ant.
"Well," responded Judge Bedford, "to use Mr.
"Well," responded Judge Bedford, "to use Mr.
Hickey's own language, "he is the most infernal
aneas thief in the city," and had I known that when
he pleaded to a simple attempt at larceny that plea
would not have been accepted." Buckley was sent
to the State Prison for two years and six months,
that being the highest penalty which the Court could
unite.

that being the highest penalty which the Court could inflict.

Straling from a show case.

Frank Delimor, who was indicated for stealing, on the 24th of August, \$300 worth of watches from a snow case in front of the store of Philip Manheimer, No. 306 Eighth avenue, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The City Judge, in disposing of this case, remarked that the proof snowed the prisoner to be one of those desperadoes who deliberately rob from show cases in the streets. His Honor said he was determined to break up that kind of thieving. The prisoner was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

William Lear, who pleaded guilty to a simple assault upon Louis Lippman on the 2d of August, was fined five dollars.

Stephen McCudden, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence. The indictment alleged that on the 25th of July he entered the liquor store of John H. Todd, 143 Broome street, and stole a small amount of money. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

George Moser was placed on trial charged with robbing Jacoo N. Lohr of twenty-eight dollars on the 10th of July. It appeared that they were fellow workmen and were drinking together on the day in question, and that the complainant was contradicted by other witnesses. The jury rendered a verdict of not guity without leaving their seats.

John Hush pleaded guilty to grand tarceny, the indictment charging that on the 15th of August he entered the basement of William B. Hotchkiss, 35 East Twenty-first street, and stole a gold watch valued at \$50. He was pursued and captured by an officer Index Bedford requested the accused the

East Twenty-first street, and stole a gold watch valued at \$50. He was pursued and captured by an officer. Judge Bedford requested the accused to furnish one or two items of his personal history, such as how often had he been arrested? how many times was he in the House of Refuge and Penitentary? His honor then made the interesting statement that Rush belonged to a notorious gang of thieves, and had he gone to trial, the sentence would be five years in the state Prison. As the prisoner pleaded guilty six months was deducted from the sentence, which was imprisonment in the State Prison for four years and six months.

James Smith, who was indicted for a daring then, pleaded guilty to stealing, on the 25th of Angust, \$500 worth of gold watches, the property of Charles G. Webber, No. 50 Fourth avenue. The testimony-showed that the prisoner took the watches out of the showcase and ran away. He was hotly pursued by an officer and arrested with the property in his possession. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

PORGERY.

For four years and six months.

Possers.

Robert Mickelham pleaded gullty to forgery in the third degree. On the 21st of July he presented to Mr. Frank B. Tinelli a check upon the Bank of America for sixty-five dollars, purporting to be signed by Samuel B. Babcock, and requested an advance upon it. He was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Burke, who was charged with stealing a suit of clothes, valued at forty dollars, from Patrick Baker, on the 15th of August, was tried and acquitted of the allegation.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES BY A REAL ESTATE AGENT.

of the allegation.

ALEGED FALSE PRETENCES BY A REAL ESTATE

AGENT.

Charles Thompson was tried upon a charge of obtaining money by false pretences. The evidence showed that the accussed was a real estate agent and had an office in the Bible House; that he rented a house corner of St. Mark's place, owned by William Pitt, without any authority from him, to a man named Robert Moss, and received \$100 for a month's rent. When counsel for the accussed put him upon the stand to testify in his own behalf Mr. Hutchings objected to his being sworn, on the ground that Thompson was an ex-convict, having served a term in the State Prison. Judge Bedford sustained the objection of the Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Pitt informed Moss that he would have to vacate the house, and he applied over a dozen times to Thompson for the month's rent, which he reinsed to relund, adding that he would see him in hell before he pand it back. The jury, after deliberating for half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Mr. Hutchings stated to the Court that in 1860 Thompson, in connection with other men, forged a number of deeds. The affair created great excitement among large real estate owners at the time. Thompson was arrested, charged with forgery, when his son appeared before the police justice and offered bail for his lather. He falsely swore that he owned a certain house in the city. The father was convicted of forgery and the son of perjury, and both served their time out in the State Prison. Such a man, sand Mr. Hutchings, is dangerous to the community.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—Thomp-number of weeds.

both served their time out in the State Prison. Such a man, and Mr. Hutchings, is dangerous to the community.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—Thompson, on account of your previous rescality you were debarred from tastifying in your own behalf. You belong to a notorious gang of forgers. The District Attorney tried and convicted you, and after you had served out your term in the State Prison you went into a regular system of defrauding everybody. Your reputation is very bad, for the District Attorney has several complaints against you made by parties whose houses you let without paying them the rent received. In 1860, when you were arrested for torging deeds, your own son committed deliberate prison. Had the jury known your antecedents I do not think they would have recommended you to mercy. Such men as you are dangerous to be in this community. I shall not mete out the full penalty of the law on account of the recommendation to mercy, but I shall send you to the State Prison for two years.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Adolphus Berinz, Emanuel Knug and Paul Bardier, robbery; Same vs. Ann Delaney, feloniom assault and battery: Same vs. John Bonnelly, mayhem; Same vs. Robert Dustin, barglary; Same vs. Danlei O'Brien, rape; Same vs. John Hornbeck, obtaining goods by false preiences; Same vs. Margaret Flyno, grand larceny; Same vs.

Ida Proeman and Phoebe Rose, grand larceny; Same vs. Samuel Kaufman, grand larceny; Same vs. Margaret Harsen, grand larceny; Same vs. Annie Worken, grand larceny; Same vs. Sarah Thompson, grand larceny; Same vs. Henry Price, grand larceny from the person; Same vs. John Murphy, grand larceny from the person; Same vs. Lawrence McCoy, robbery; Same vs. John Murphy, grand larceny; Same vs. Solomon Freeman, Flora Marrashutz and Louis Light, forgery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thei mometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

2 A. M. 1868. 1869. 1868. 1868. 1868. 1868. 1868. 1869. 1868. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869. 1869

August 25,238 passengers arrived at this port, of whom 3,750 were cabin and 21,488 steerage.

whom 3,750 were cabin and 21,488 steerage.

THE INDEFENDENT SCHUETZEN.—This numerous and experienced corps of sharpshooters, under Captain John J. Diehl, Jr., will have their annual Schuetzenfest to-day at Funk's Union Park, Sixty-third street and East river.

DROPPED DRAD.—Coroner Flynn yesterday afternoon was notified to bold an inquest at the Morgue on the body of an unknown woman about thirty-five years of age, who dropped dead in Third avenue, near Thirty-fith street. Deceased wore a dark called dress, woollengshawl, morocco gatters, but no stockings.

quarantine yesterday from Southern ports, but no cases of yellow fever or cholera had occurred on board, and the vessels were permitted to proceed to the city. There have been no cases of infectious discovered to the city of the city of the city. There have been no cases of infectious discovered the city of the city of the city of the city of the there as in mid-winter. The Moreus.—The body of an unknown woman

THE MORGUE.—The body of an unknown woman was conveyed to the Morgue jesterday from premises No. 317 Third avenue. Deceased was about thirty-six years of age, five feet four inches high, had black hair and was attired in brown and lineawast, colored skirt, with brown spots, brown striped woollen shawl, white mushin chemise and shoes. Body awalting identification.

A BRILLIANT RAINBOW.—From haif-past three

brilliant rainpow was formed about fifteen degrees or thirst times was formed about fitteen degrees (or thirst times the diameter of the moon) above the east northeast horizon. The bow succeeded one of the many showers of the day. There has been but one double rainbow this year. The phenomenon of a perfectly circular bow can be seen from the sum-that of the Catakills. The published reports mention that a lunar rainbow was visible in Canada last Au-

tain Indians, who recently arrived in this city from Canada, were to have played a match game of Lacanada, were to have played a match game of Lacrosse yesterday at Jones' Woods, but it was postponed on account of the rainy weather. A number
of persons were present, nowever, and in order not
od disappoint them the Indians played a practice
game, which showed their play to good advantage.
They play to-day at the Union grounds, Brooklyn.
A party of about twenty-five young Canadians,
residents of this city, are now engaged in organizing
a lacrosse Cimb, on the plan prevailing in Montreat,
Quebec and other Canadian cities. The management of the affair is in the hands of George Wheeler
and R. M. Chariton. They have sent to Montreat for
lacrosses and mocasins,

A Youthful Burglar .- John Killer, aged twelve years, was arraigned before Justice Dodge yester-day morning at Jefferson Market by officer Murray, day morning at Jefferson Market by officer Murray, of the Eighteenth precinct, upon complaint of John Clark, of No. 434 Second avenue, charged, in company with an accomplice who is still at large, with burgiariously entering his piace at the above number on Tuesday night by means of forcing open a rear window and attempting to steal three dollars in currency from the till. The officer found the parties in the place and succeeded in capturing the prisoner as he was leaving the rear window. He was committed to answer the charge in default of ball.

BURGLARY ON SIXTH AVENUE.-Francis Gallagher James Fitzpatrick and James Holden were arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, yesterday before Justice Bodge, at Jefferson Market, yesterday by officer Hynes, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, upou complaint of Edward Schindal, of No. 638 Sixth avenue, charged with burgiariously entering his premises, at the above number, on the night of September 1, by means of forcing open a front door and stealing three pairs of boots, valued at \$30. Noiwithstanding the property was found in their possession they pleaded not guilty to the charge, but were committed in default of \$1,000 ball each to answer at the General Sessions.

highway Robert by Negros.—About two o'clock yesterday morning as "Zip" Marine, a colored sailor, was passing the corner of Grand and Sullivan streets he was attacked by two colored men who held him and fore bly took a pair of brass sleeve buttons from his pocket—all the "valuables" they could find upon his person. His cries brought officer Stevens, of the Eighth precinct, to his assistance, who succeeded in capturing one of the assailants named James B. White, residing at No. 33 Laurens street, the other making his escape. He was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dooge, at Jefferson Market, and committed without bail to ans wer the charge.

Lanceny of Clothing.—A woman named Minnie

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—A woman named Minnie Watson, alias Wilson, alias Williams; who has been several times arrested within the past six months, but who has always escaped conviction, was arraigned before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market Police court yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. raigned before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market Police court yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant, Mary Anne Alien, of 80 East Broadway, stated that on the 4th day of September Minnie came to the house in East Broadway and engaged board in the name of Williams and occupied the same room with her (Alien), and that upon returning to her rooms on Monday night, the 6th inst., she missed a poplin dress, a green dress, a black lace shaw i and other articles of wearing apparel, valued in all at \$128. Minnie was missing also, and therefore she suspected her of being the thief, and communicated the particulars of her loss to the officers of the Seventh precinct police. Officers Shalvey and Jarboe undertook to work up the case and arrested Minnie, finding in her possession pawn tickets representing the complainant's property. Justice Mansfield fully committed the woman to answer the charge, and officer Shalvey took the prisoner to Police Headquarters to have her likeness taken as an addition to the Rogue's Gailery.

A FASHIONABLE MILLINER'S "OPENING

Sharp Way of Filling Orders and Making Out Bills-A Trusty Salesman and a Fashionable Milliner Play a Double Game and Are

Caught at it.

An ingenious though not original dodge in the way of swindling has been brought to light in the establishment of Messrs. Bosworth, White & Beicher, importers and jobbers in millinery goods, at No. 255 Canal street. The dodge consisted in selling bills of

establishment of Messrs. Bosworth, white & Beicher, importers and jobbers in millinery goods, at No. 255 Canal street. The dodge consisted in selling tills of goods and sending more goods than set down in the bills. Henry M. Wood, salesman, was charged with perpetrating this species of fraud, and upon the charge was arrested and brought this morning before Alderman (© Brien, acting magistrate at the Tombs. Mrs. Myra W. Bushnell, who keeps the well known fashionable millinery establishment at No. 36 West Eleventh street, was also arrested on a charge of conspiring in the fraud. The following are the facts developed before the magistrate and disposition of the accused parties:—

For some time past Messrs. Bosworth, White & Beicher have missed goods from their stock of which there was no accounting for in their bills of sale. The closest espionage upon their employes threw no light on the matter. Goods still were missing. The case was laid before Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, who left the working of it up to detective Wooldridge, one of the shrewest omcers in this department of the police. After taking a quiet look he selected Mr. Wood as the man who could best solve the mystery. An order came from Mrs. Busnell for some goods, the order as usual to be filled at once and the goods to be sent to her piace. Mr. Wood was in the habit of filling her orders. He did so, apparently; the goods were packed, the bill made out and both given to one of the porters to take to her establishment in Eleventh street. Detective Wooldridge arranged for the overhauing of this package en route, and for this purpose was accompanied by Mr. White, one of the partners. The mystery was at once cleared up. The fraud, as stated above, consisted in sending more goods than had been ordered or were charged in the bill. Nearly every order or ribbons, laces, veivets, feathers and other classes of millimetry goods sent for was increased, and goods thrown in not specified in the memorandum. After this discovery the Bext hing, of course, wa

TENEMENT HOVELS.

Report of the Board of Health Sanitary Committee—How Half the People of New York Live—Interesting Pacts and Figures. The President and Measure Henry Smith. Brennan, Bosworth, Manierre, Crane, Stephen Smith and Swinburne were in attendance yesterday at the session of the Board of Health, which was not con-

number of excise cases tried.

The application of Henry Bergh to have his inspectors appointed under the Board without pay was

Dr. Smith, from the Sanitary Committee, made the following report upon tenement houses, which was referred to the attorney and counsel, to re-port upon the power of the Board to enforce sugges-

was referred to the attorney and counsel, to report upon the power of the Board to enforce suggestions made therein:—
One of the most important duties devolving upon the heaith authorities of towns is the sanitary care and improvement of the tenement house population. This class of people are geculiarly dependent. They have no voice in the construction of their homes and but intie choice of dweilings. They pay wnatever rent is demanded, but cannot require in return needed improvements nor additional privileges. If dissatisfied with their apartments they can only accept the alternative of removing to others not more convenient or healthful.

It follows that the landlords are left to consult their own pecuniary interests in dealing with their tenants. In general they charge as high rents as they can collect, exact payment in advance or expel the tenant and make as few repairs and improvements as possible. The result is that tenement houses are so constructed as to accommodate the largest number of people in the smallest possible space, every provision for comfort or convenience which requires the outlay of money is curtailed or omitted, and every subsequent improvement or item of repair that can be dispensed with its refused. The poor are crowded into small, unlighted and unventilated rooms, and, with few or no conveniences for cleanliness, domestic fifth in its worst forms accumulates within and around their homes. Living under such conditions year after year, the tenement house population create an atmosphere charged with the elements of the most virulent and destructive diseases. Infantile life is earcely prolonged through the first year, and as a marked exception reaches lits first decade. The decimated generations which arrive at adult years exhibit the feebleness and decreptitude of age. It is among this class that all forms of contagious diseases thrive as in a congenial soil, and from it they so frequently burst forth and spread through the negationing communities. And every year, whatever may be the gene

of the most wretched diagnostion. The committee have made extended tours through the tenement house districts of the city and have made personal examinations as to the management and condition of the larger buildings of this class. In general they found that the worst class of tenement houses were those where a landlord had accommodations for ten families and upwards, and these buildings comprise more than half of the tenement houses of the city and accommodate fully two-thirds of the entire tenement house population. Where the number of families living under one owner exceeded ten it was found that such owner house, or tenement houses, as a business, and generally as a speculation. He was seeking a certain percentage on his outlay, and that percentage very rarely fell below fifteen per cent and frequently exceeded thirty per cent. It is among this class of tenement houses that nearly all the evils of the tenement house system in New York are found. In whatever part of the city the committee visited these eablishments, with a few exceptions, hereafter to be very rarely fell below fifteen per cent and frequently exceeded thirty per cent. It is among this class of tenement houses that nearly all the evils of the tenement houses system in New York are found. In whatever part of the city the committee visited these establishments, with a few exceptions, hereafter to be noticed, the same conditions existed. The little colony exhibited in their rooms, and in the areas around their dwellings, extreme want or care. The street in front of the place was recking with slops and garbage; the alleys and passage ways were foul with excrements; the court was imperfectly paved, wet and covered wint domestic refuse. The privies, located in a close court, between the rear and front houses, were dislapidated and gave out volumes of noisome orders which filled the whole area and was diffused through all the rooms opening upon it, and the halls and apartments of the wretched occupants were close, unventilated and unclean. The complaint was universal among the tenants that they are entirely uncared for and that the only answer to their requests to have the place put in order by repairs and necessary improvements was that they must pay their rent or leave. Inquiry will disclose the fact that the owner of the property is a wealthy gentleman or ady, either living in an aristocratic part of the city or in a neighboring city, or, as was occasionally found to be the case, in Europe. The property is managed entirely oy an agent, whose instructions are simple but emphatic, viz.:—Collect the rents in advance or, failing, eject the occupants. As examples of the condition of large enement houses without local superintendence, the committee would respectfully call the attention of the Board to the following reports of inspectors. The examples might be multiplied by hunareds:—Inspector James reports:—"During the past three years it has been my duty to pay frequent visits to tenement houses 433 and 435. West Thirty-minth street for the purpose of investigating the complaint of some citizen regarding

the appearance of the houses, and their surroundings. The hails, stairways, wails and ceilings are fittly with dirt and grease; the ceilars receive daily the cast-off articles of dress and other retuse matter of the various occupants of the houses; the privies are constantly getting out of order; the sewer dram obstructed; the vanit filled to overflowing, and the floors and seats of the privy buildings filthy with human excrements to such an extent as to make them unit for use, rendering it necessary for the tenants to bring out their excrements in vesses, to be denosited in the privy wailt, by which means these structures with an advantage and night the privant dility with a such and the hydran sink overflowing with filthy water. Much of this is, without doubt, owing to the carclesances or maliciousness of the tenants, and could be easily prevented by a ripid system of local sanitary police. The privy has a sewer connection, from which all obstructions could be casily re-moved by proper care and attention, which should be daily bestowed by some one duly authorized and well paid for his trouble. The same watchful guardian should see that the garbage of each family is properly disposed of; that the ceilars are not made the receptacies for any improper material; that the stairs, floors, walls and ceilings of the halls are regularly cleansed and whitewashed; and that the yards are kept clean, the hydrant drain unobstructed and silks daily cleansed. One of the tenants of No. 438 is authorized to let the rooms and receive the rend of the two houses, but beyond this he seems to have, or at least excress, but little authority. His duties should at all times be held responsible for their condition, for it is only by the efforts and constant attention of a local superintendent that the class of tenants occupying these houses can be made to pay proper stenation to their sanitary interests."

Inspector Post reports on five tenement houses in East Thriteenth street as follows:—"These houses are constantly kept in a degree

The tenants spoke kindly of their landlord and his agent. The sickness rate was small and the mortaly a minimum.

The following reports of inspectors on this class of mements are submitted:—

The following reports of inspectors on this class of tenements are submitted:—
Inspector Janes says:—"No. 125 West Twenty-sixth street is a five story tenement house, occupied by ten families, including that of the owner. But a few years ago this house was in a condition nearly as bad as the two just described. Since coming into the hands of the present owner it has undergone thorough repair, and is now a model tenement. The owner, residing in the house, gives him an opportunity of exercising a constant supervision over the premises. The consequence of this supervision is that the house is always clean, the water closets in good order, the garbage and refuse property disposed of, the ceitar clean, and the tenants contented and kindly disposed one toward another. There are several large tenements in the Tweifth district under the care of local superintendents, the wholesome effects of which are seen, not only in the condition of the premises, but also in the social and moral condition of the occupants."

Inspector Post reports:—"No. 404 East Fourteenth street, front and rear; front building occupied by eighteen families. On these premises there is a large amount of unoccupied yard space, which is invariably kept clean and in excellent sanitary condition. The street and gutter in front of premises are never foul with dirt, sahes, garbage or alops. The walls and ceillings of the hall and rooms are always clean. The ceilar is kept carefully swept and garnished, no accumulations of filth being allowed. The owner of the premises lives in the front house, and keeps up a strict system of policing. Each the owner of the premises invest in the cleanliness of his respective apartments and for the proper carrying away of his sabes, slope and garbage. No. 505 East Eleventh street, a tenement house, occupied by some eight or ten families, a another very fair example of the good effects of local superintendence. Here there is a housekeeper employed to exercise constant supervision over the interior and exterior of the buildin

Nos. 100, 103, 103, 101, 102, Several Street, a series of large six story tenement houses, averaging from fifteen to eighteen families in each, are almost perfect models of tenement houses. In each of these there is a local resident housekeeper or superintendent, who attends regularly to cleansing and keeping clean every portion of the houses and yards. The inmates are colleged at regular intervals to sweep and wash their apartments and halls, and to keep clean the celiars and yards."

District Inspector Tauszky remarks upon the necesity of local superintendance as follows:—"We would do well to imitate in this particular the custom of the European continental house owners, who have a 'conclerge,' for instance, in France, or the 'hansmester' all intrough the larger critics of Germany. These persons attend to the collection of rents, prevent the tenants from throwing garbage and refuse matter anywhere except in the boxes or receptacies constructed for the purpose, attend to the lighting of the halls and stairways and have the superintendence of the policing of the yard, privies, &c., under their care. The 'conclerge' reports to the proprietor any parts of the house that need repairing, or has the authority from him to have the same put in order, and defraying the expenses thus incurred from the rent collected. If it were made obligatory on every tenement house exhibit on the warm of the same, it would greatly remedy the great of Health for the authority in the control of the rules and regulations of the same, it would greatly remedy the great will which at present injures the health of the poor and mostly ignorant classes, occasioned by their own neglect and by that of the owners of the same.

In comparing these two classes of tenement houses, residing on the premise, who would be responsible to the Board of Health for the situation of the subject of the property of the most official of the subject of the form of the subject of the form of the subject of the form of the subject of the subject of the subject of th

The Alleged Violation of the Quara

Laws.
Dr. Swinburne informed the Roard that a writ of habeas corpus had been served upon him to produce in court on the 10th inst, the bodies of the two men m court on the 10th last, the bodies of the two men who had been sent to the lower bay forpattempting to board a vessel infected with yellow fever. He asked the Board to take some action. A discussion followed, showing that the majority of the Commissioners considered the subject one that in no way comes under the jurisdiction of the Board, unless it be on a report from the Health Officer that by perbe on a report from the Health Officer that by permitting them to come up the health of the city would be jeopardized. The Health Officer declining to do so the subject was dropped. The hearing in the case of the Board against the New York Rendering Company, set for yesterday, was adjourned until Monday, when a special session will be called to take final action.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The fall dramatic season will be inaugurated at Wailack's on Wednesday next.

Wailack's on Wednesday next.

The Theatre Français reopens on Saturday evening for a short season of English opera.

Bryant's Minstrels reopen at their cosey hall in the Tammany "Wigwam" on Monday evening.

Professor Herrmann, the "Prestidigitateur," opens on the same night at the Academy of Music with a repertoire of tricks and illusions.

Dumas, Jr., has just finished a five act comedy, which will be brought out in Paris early in December.

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Mr. Boucleault's activity is unabated. Within five days in the course of the present mouth two new productions of his will be put upon the London stage—on the 15th, at the Princess; on the 20th, at the Adelphi. The latter is a coalition drama, his associate being Mr. Byron.

The first of the series of three performances in aid of the widow and children of the late Mr. Joseph G. Hanley was given yesterday afternoon at Booth's theatre, Mr. Jederson appearing upon the occasion in his great impersonation of Rip Van Winkle. The second takes place at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, when "Othello" will be presented, with Edwin Booth as lago and John E. McCullbugh as the Jealous Moor. The third will be a "Soion Shingle" matinee at Wallack's on Saturday.

The German Journals publish the following curious paragraph:—Wagner's "Reingold" is fa rehearsal at Munich: the scenery is coatly, and the other arrangements somewhat peculiar. Ame. Malinger (a very good young soprano) is learning to swim, as that aquatic exercise is absolutely necessary for the performance of her part. As to how she is to sing in the water we are not shilghtened, nor is the kind of costume suggested.

An extraordinary fairy plee has been brought out at the Gagete Lebarre, entitled "The White Cat." About £10.000 is said to have been spent in getting it up. The principal character is played by Mile. Theresa, the ex-goddess of the concert room, who is supposed to be transformed into a variety of bipers and quadrupeds, and finally into a magnificent tabulant stages are repeated by the ports and amouncements made last season of the engagement of Mile. Christine Nilsson at the Grand Opers House at fabilique terms, in the promitigation of which all the Erie trumpets and steam whistes were brought into requisition, the following letter, addressed to a prominent manager in this city, may be interesting:—

Dean Siz

"Formosa" and Its Scenic Artist.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Sept. 8, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In your criticism of "Formosa" on Tuesday you alluded to the fact of the "action of the play being stopped to allow of the artist, Mr. Beverley, being caused before the curtain." Will you kindly inform your readers that Mr. Wm. Beverley is the artist in England, and not in New York? I know your farlisten in all matters, your motte "honor to wooth honor due," and with modesty I must say the scenery is mine, and mine alone. "W. VORGELLIN.